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# THE DISPATCH

THE DISPATCH  
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WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.  
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VOL. V—NO. 32.

PROVO CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## THE CITY COUNCIL.

Some of the Electric Lights  
to be Cut Out.

Other Steps Taken to Reduce  
the Heavy Expenses of  
the City.

Wrestling With the Subject of  
Selling Alleys in the Cem-  
etery for Burial Lots.

The City Council met pursuant to adjournment on Monday evening, May 11, 1891, with Mayor Booth in the chair.

**PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.**  
A communication from Oliver Holcomb, in regard to sprinkling the streets, was referred to committee on streets and alleys.

**REPORT OF CITY OFFICERS.**  
The Treasurer's report for the quarter ending May 4, 1891, showing receipts, \$6,304.21; disbursements, \$4,304.21; to balance in treasury, \$1,999.99, was read, and on motion of Mr. Henriksen, was accepted.

The Recorder's report of licenses for the month ending April 30, 1891, showing amount collected, \$1,346.70, which amount had been paid into the treasury, was read and accepted.

The Watermaster's report was read as follows:

To the City Council, Provo City.  
GENTLEMEN:—I hereby report to you on the subject of changing the ditch on the west side of L street, between Twelfth and Fifteenth streets, to the center of the block west, I find upon examination that it is not practicable or advisable to change said ditch, therefore I recommend that no change be made. I also report on the claim of Dunn & Co., as follows: I find that there is an error in said claim, in charging one tape line to Provo City, and I herewith submit a corrected claim up to date.

**WALTER SCOTT, Watermaster.**  
Watermaster Scott stated that the ditch would have to run through corals and barns, and property owners objected to the water running through these places as they had to use the water.

Mr. Dixon stated that the committee on irrigation had visited said ditch and they thought it impracticable. The report was accepted.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEES.**  
The report of the committee on finance, referred back at the last Council for amendment, was submitted as follows:

To the City Council of Provo City:  
GENTLEMEN:—Your committee on finance, to whom was referred the condition of the finances of Provo City, have considered the same and inasmuch as the revenue of the city is inadequate to meet the expenditures at the present time, we recommend that the city create a new revenue by creating a fire department, nearly doubling the police force, paying a heavy bill every month for electric light service, a large bill for boarding prisoners and keeping a city team and teamster, which are expenses that the city has not been subject to before.

We therefore respectfully recommend that the salaries of the following named officers be fixed at the following rates:

Recorder, \$450 per year; policemen, \$70 per month; road supervisor, \$22.50 per day; deputy road supervisors, \$22 per day; watermaster, \$25 per day; deputy watermaster, \$25 per day; treasurer, three-fourths of one percent of moneys received and disbursed.

We further recommend that the city employ but three regular policemen, and that the services of the last appointed officer, Mr. James White, be discontinued, and also the services of Mr. Silas Alfred as special policeman, during the pleasure of the Council.

We also recommend that the ringing of the curfew bell by Mr. Soren Jensen be dispensed with and the chief of the fire department be instructed to have the bell rung every evening by the teamster in that department.

In regard to the electric question, Supt. Underhill has been consulted and he states the Woolen Mills Company is unwilling to discontinue furnishing the city with the street lights contracted for by the previous Council, as it would render it impossible for them to run a part of their plant as any advantage; but not being bound by any contract in regard to five of the lights, we recommend that the following lights be dispensed with:

At the intersection of Seventh and J, Sixth and J, Seventh and K, Seventh and L, and Seventh and G streets.

The contract for boarding city prisoners we recommend be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

Lastly, we recommend that the City Council act conservative in their recommendations for public improvements, and appropriations.

**E. C. HENRIKSEN, Ch'n.**  
Mr. Henriksen, the chairman, stated that the report was the same as offered before with a few changes, one of these changes being the salaries of policemen. The committee thought, on reconsideration, that \$60 a month was too small a salary considering that they worked twelve hours a day.

Mr. Maiben stated that he had visited the Electric Light Co., and they had wanted the extreme lights cut out, but the committee thought it best to spread the light as far as possible, and cut those out on Seventh and J streets.

Mr. Dixon thought it would be better to cut out more lights on J street, and let the Seventh street lights be kept burning.

Mr. Henriksen stated that it was on account of the stores along Seventh street that the committee recommended cutting out lights on that street.

Mr. Glazier considered the light on Seventh and C street would be the last to cut out, and to let the one on Seventh and I street remain.

Mr. Maiben thought there was enough light on Seventh street, in the business part of town, now.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The committee on cemetery made the following report:  
To the City Council of Provo City:  
GENTLEMEN:—Your committee on

cemetery, to whom was referred the petition of William Harrison in relation to a cemetery lot, report that we have considered the matter and find that no deed has been issued for the same. We therefore recommend that the unoccupied portion of it, which embraces three-fourths of the lot, be sold to William Harrison. We also recommend that the section be authorized to dispose of all fractions of a lot, and not cemetery lots where no deed has been issued. Also, that the alleys running east and west be sold for burial purposes, as there being alleys running north and south we deem it unnecessary that there be alleys running in both directions. We respectfully ask that the above be adopted.

**R. H. THOMAS, Chairman.**  
Mr. Maiben stated in regard to the petition of Mr. Harrison, that Mrs. Rickers had a lot but no deed had been given to it as lots were getting scarce, the committee thought it would be better to remove the remains of Mr. Rickers to the same lot where his wife's remains were and the remainder of the lot sold to Mr. Harrison. There were many lots, only parts of which were used, and there were no owners to them.

The Mayor thought it would be best to sell the alleys by order of the Council, and this suggestion was added to the report of the committee.

Mr. Henriksen said he would be in favor of selling the lots, to which no owners could be found, but was not in favor of selling the alleys for cemetery lots, as it would look bad, besides being inconvenient.

Mr. Dunn could not see what use the alleys were if there was no outlet on the west side; the alleys certainly could be of no use as a drive-way as it was impossible to turn in them.

The Mayor stated that it was only a question of a short time before more ground would have to be bought and the question with him was, whether it would be much of a relief to cut up the alleys for lots.

Mr. Henriksen thought it would be better to buy more ground, rather than spoil the looks of the present cemetery.

Mr. Maiben did not think that it would spoil the present design, and stated that every piece of ground in the cemetery should be utilized, and not so much room taken up in making flower gardens. The design of a cemetery was to bury the dead, and not to make flower beds of it. He was decidedly in favor of utilizing the alleys running east and west.

Mr. Henriksen wanted to know why the Mayor called for people to go out and beautify the cemetery on Decoration Day if it was not to decorate the resting places of the dead. He was decidedly in favor of beautifying the cemetery.

Mr. Maiben was willing that the last clause of the report, in relation to the alleys, be cut out.

The report as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Henriksen asked to be excused for the rest of the evening. Granted. A communication from Ben R. Eldredge, asking leave to pile building material on J street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, was granted.

**CLAIMS.**  
The following claims were allowed and amounts appropriated: West Co. Co., merchandise, \$15; Hober Booth, whitewashing jail, \$4; Dunn & Co., merchandise, 90 cents.

The claims of the Provo Woolen Mills Co., for electric light service, amounting to \$207.50, was referred to the committee on public grounds and city reports.

**SECOND READING OF BILLS.**  
The bill amending an ordinance to provide for the erection of awnings, signs, etc., passed its second reading.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
Mr. Maiben stated that the time had arrived for the street sprinkler to be called into use as the city did not own one, the one used last year being donated. He moved that the matter be referred to the committee on streets and alleys. Carried.

Mr. Maiben stated that the date of the intersection of the water-works and expired, and he thought some action should be taken.

The matter was referred to the committee on waterworks.

Mr. Dunn understood that a petition had been presented, complaining about the laundry on F street emptying its slops into the ditch of said street.

Mr. Maiben reminded the gentleman that the matter had been referred to the committee on quarantine, and they had made arrangements with the proprietor to abate the nuisance.

Mr. Glazier reported that an arrangement had been made for setting traps to be placed so that only the clear water would go into the ditch. This, however, was simply an experiment.

Mr. Scott, watermaster, stated that the water from the ditch killed vegetation on account of the lime in the soap-suds.

The committee was instructed to look after the matter at once.

Mr. Glazier suggested that the east drain be boxed and filled up. Referred to committee on quarantine.

Mr. Maiben stated that Brown & Pemberton, doing business on Seventh street, between G and H, asked permission to put up a hitching post with a lamp on top of it. Permission was granted.

## A HARD PAIR.

Judge Noon Handles a Very  
Delicate Case.

Blanche Scott and Minnie  
Nelson, Two Young Provo  
Girls, in the Toils.

They Are Sent to Judge  
Blackburn For Commitment  
to the Reform School.

Judge Noon had quite a delicate case to handle on Monday afternoon, when Blanche Scott, 13 years of age, and Minnie Nelson, 15 years of age, were brought before him on a charge of disturbing the peace. These are the same two girls who were brought back from Salt Lake a short time since by Marshal Brown.

The complaint was sworn to by Marshal Brown, and alleged that the two girls had been with a crowd of boys on Sunday night last, and that they did disturb the peace of residents of West Main street, near Third street. The judge had considerable difficulty in making them understand in regard to pleading, but finally succeeded.

They entered a plea of not guilty. Minnie Nelson then stated she was ready for trial, and Marshal Brown and Officer Hill were sworn for the case. Their first money was to the effect, that on Sunday evening last, they had observed the defendants on West Main street. There were fully fifteen boys present, ranging in age from 15 to 20 years, and that they were making a very loud noise, singing and using indecent and vulgar language, when ever the girls would move, the boys would all follow, and laugh and shout. The neighbors in that vicinity had, on Monday morning, made complaint of the disturbance.

Mr. Nelson testified in her own behalf that she went up town Sunday night with Blanche Scott, and while there met her brother and "the Snow fellers," they all went towards home, while standing on the street corner. Snow called her to one side and spoke to her a short time. She went home immediately and went to bed.

Mr. King isn't it a fact that you ran away to Salt Lake a short time ago, and tried to get into a house of ill-fame?

Witness—I went to Salt Lake to get work, but did not try to get into a house of ill-fame. I met a man on the street there who asked me if I wanted to get work, he told me he knew a real nice lady who would pay me \$4 a week, and I would not have to work much for it. We both went with him and saw the lady, who turned out to be a keeper, and she hired a room, and then left us alone, and offered to pay our fare. The lady instructed the man to take me to another house, which he did, and hired a room, and then left us alone. The next day the Marshal of Salt Lake met us on the street and took us in charge; we were then brought back to Provo by Marshal Brown. The witness further stated that she knew she did not carry a good name here in Provo.

Blanche Scott was then asked if she was ready to be tried; she stated she was, but on account of none of her relatives being present, Mr. King asked that the case be postponed until her mother could be brought. Officer Hill was sent after her, and after a lapse of about an hour he returned with her and the case proceeded.

Mr. King stated that it was the intention of the officers to place both girls in the reform school.

Mrs. Scott, the mother of the defendant, stated that she did not want her daughter to be sent there, as her daughter was the only one she had to depend on; that she was sick nearly all the time, and required waiting on; her daughter was the only one she had to do this, and if the officers would only let her off she would keep her strictly at home, and that it was the influence of the Nelson girl that made her daughter run around so much.

Marshal Brown was again called to the witness stand, and said that on Sunday night the defendant, Blanche Scott, had been in the crowd with the Nelson girl, and had been making a loud noise. During the row some boy rode up on horseback, and rode across the street, and the Scott girl followed, and the boys all followed her. The boy on the horse tried to pull Blanche on the horse, but the boys in the crowd kept pulling her off; they were having a glorious time, but she finally succeeded in getting off the horse, and just as I arrived they rode off. We went to her home and waited, and some time after she rode up and dismounted at the house.

Officer Hill corroborated the Marshal's testimony.

Blanche Scott then testified: I went to the drug store on Sunday evening with Minnie Nelson, and met "the Snow fellers" and Minnie's brother; we walked towards home with them; I left them on the street corner, saying I would be back in a few minutes; I went home, and in returning I saw a crowd of boys; I did not want to speak to them, so passed on, but they followed me; a boy rode up on the horseback and asked me to get on the horse; I did so and rode around town, and finally rode home; I did not make any noise nor disturb the peace; I got out a great deal at nights with boys, but don't go down in the fields with them nor make a noise; I know I get a bad name, but I am not bad; I am rough, but I don't have any mean thoughts, nor do wrong; I went to Salt Lake to work; I was brought back by Marshal Brown.

Mrs. Scott, the mother of the defendant, here burst into a series of "weeping and wailing," trying hard to induce tears to flow, but in vain; her nose so disturbed that she could not be taken out of Court.

Hill tried to persuade her to accompany him, and after a while succeeded. The girls were then allowed to return home, by promising to return Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Justice Noon will make proper papers out, and the case will be taken before Judge Blackburn.

They Took His Life.  
HELENA, Mont., May 9.—John A. Lannagan was getting old and long

had been lonesome. In his little miner's cabin in Strawberry gulch, near Clancy, in Jefferson county, his body was found, with a frightful hole torn through the breast. This note was found near by:

"I don't want to put anybody to any trouble. Bury me in the coffin I have made and the grave I have dug."

A few rods from the cabin was a newly made grave, and by it a rude coffin. Quietly and in order the old miner had gone about his final arrangements. Seating himself in the single chair in his cabin he put his trusty rifle, the sole companion of his life, to his breast, and touched the trigger with a stove-poker. On the quiet hill he sleeps in peace. He had been mining in California, Idaho, Nevada and Montana for twenty years. His circle of acquaintances was always small. A brother lives somewhere in Michigan.

## "IN GOOD STANDING."

Such a Mormon Need Not  
Apply.

The Interesting Case of Sam'l  
Stewart, Before Judge  
Anderson.

Samuel Stewart, an energetic little Scotchman who lives in the town of Washington, Southern Utah, created quite a little sensation in the District Court Tuesday, in the manner in which he had the judge "stood" in the interrogations made by the latter as to Stewart's eligibility to be admitted to citizenship. After his honor had received satisfactory answers in regard to the period of the applicant's residence and his general satisfactory qualifications, the judge suddenly enquired if the applicant was a Mormon. Receiving an affirmative answer, his honor further enquired if he was in good standing, and whether he paid tithing or not?

Mr. Stewart replied that he was in "pretty fair standing" and had paid a little tithing last year, but none the two years prior to that, whereupon the judge declared, that to be a Mormon in good standing was a bar to admission to citizenship. The following quite an interesting colloquy between the court and Mr. Stewart, the latter in respectful language demanding to know wherein he as a Mormon, willing to obey all laws of the United States, antipolygamy, and otherwise, was unfit to become an American citizen? The judge replied that such men could not become good citizens, because in an investigation held some time ago before the court, certain parties had testified that in the ceremonies of the endowment house they had administered an oath to members of the Mormon church to be true to the church, and to defend it to the death, and that therefore, the opinion of his honor, members of the Mormon church were unfit to become citizens of the United States.

To this Stewart replied that he "had been through the temple" but that no oath of the description named had ever been administered or affirmed, but that if he was admitted to citizenship he expected to observe the strict terms of the oath of admission and to obey the laws of his adopted country without any exception whatever.

Judge Anderson replied that notwithstanding the applicant's statement he was still of the opinion that no Mormon in "good standing" should be admitted to citizenship. Mr. Stewart asked if he was to refer that if a Mormon applicant for citizenship was not in "good standing" as regards his church, it would be considered favorably in the matter of his application for citizenship, to which the judge replied that the court would not consider membership in the Mormon church a bar to admission to citizenship.

On Monday Stewart appeared before Judge Zane at Salt Lake, and was admitted to citizenship, notwithstanding his "good standing" in the Mormon Church.

**Grand Musical Festival**  
Under the auspices of the M. I. A., Stake Tabernacle, Provo, May 16, 1891.

**PROGRAMME.**  
Opening—Star Spangled Banner.  
Bands, orchestra and full chorus.  
Selection—Land of the Trumpet and Spear. Mrs. M. C. Hull and chorus.  
Concert solo—Prof. John Held.  
Song—Miss Laura Webb.  
Solo—Miss Laura Webb.  
Quartet—J. H. Richard, H. S. Fyne, Quartette—J. H. Richard, J. T. Fyne, Violin solo—Prof. W. C. Clive.  
Operatic selection—R. C. Easton.  
Piano solo—Miss Anna Davis.  
Soprano solo—Mrs. M. C. Hull.  
Male choros—Invitation to Harmony.  
Fourth Ward Glee Club.  
Concert solo—Mr. Ed. Olson.  
Chorus—Full chorus.  
Tenor solo—R. C. Easton.  
Selection—Held's band.  
Anthem—Blessed be Thou!

Doors open at 7 o'clock commencing at 8 o'clock. Admissions, 25 cents; centre seats 50 cents.  
Prof. Clive, leader and conductor.  
J. R. Richard, R. R. Irvine, Wm. Buckley, musical committee.

**Cont! Cont! Cont!**  
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## A HUGE SUCCESS.

Democrats Hold a Rous-  
ing Rally at Payson.

Judge Judd the Recipient of  
a Perfect Oration by the  
Crowds of People.

The Democratic rally at Payson on Saturday night was a pronounced success. Among those who went from Provo was Judge Dusenberry, A. D. Gash and Wm. Probert. On the train was a heavy delegation from Salt Lake City, headed by Judge Judd. Springfield did honor to the party by sending a representation of the "true blues."

At Payson the delegations were met by Judge Gregg, an old timer of the Jeffersonian stripe, and Mr. M. B. Tilden. The Payson brass band escorted the delegation to the Francis hotel. After supper the visitors were escorted to the Payson opera house amid glorious strains of music from the band, which continued to play until the meeting was called to order by President E. H. Harper, of the Payson Democratic party. Then the lion of the evening.

Hon. J. W. Judd, was introduced to the vast concourse of people. The judge proceeded to enumerate the principles of the party, tracing in details the history of Democracy, from its first inception at the time of the great revolution which severed the only two elements of government that really exist—the kingly and civil or democratic government. Since then there had been many ideas advanced by different men and parties, as they construed their nations, which finally arrived to the present time, and only two great parties, the Democratic and a Republican. The judge referred in detail to the tariff question. The judge advanced the soundest ideas of pure democracy, which referred to the great question of local self-government. The gentleman referred to the first inception of this little party. About a year ago he and a few gentlemen had met and discussed the principles of the Liberal party and the party; had taken them and studied them, and after the closest inspection had found that there was nothing in them. They concluded that the best thing to do was to go back to the foundation of pure Jeffersonian doctrine and establish it here. They had done so and were gratified at the glorious results. He then read the declaration of principles as adopted by this small body of men, interspersing each plank with sound reasoning and argument that was listened to with marked attention and frequent applause. The speaker made some complimentary remarks in showing up the organ of the Liberal party, proving that the Democrats meant business, and had made this radical paper come down from its lofty pedestal and define itself on street party lines. This, in his estimation, was a big compliment to their efforts. He was flattered at the early strength of the party, which is creating consternation in the ranks of both local parties. He urged the necessity of joining and adding strength to the great party of the future.

A short and pithy speech was made by Judge W. N. Dusenberry.

A. D. Gash made a telling speech, which we hold over till next issue, to abbreviate it would not do justice to "Milo Zip," in whose especial interests it was delivered.

After a vote of thanks and inspiring music from the band, the audience dispersed, well pleased with the lessons learned.

**The Ship That Never Came.**  
It was one bright and sunny day.  
When the land crew came home.  
And Hank, their leader, in full joy,  
Their drummer in good cheer,  
But alas! poor boys, they were mistaken,  
And their trials were in vain.  
For the ship they had counted,  
But alas! she never came.

Did she ever come?  
No she never came.  
And the day was so far spent,  
That they all returned with empty bags.

And wished they had never went.  
Will she ever come?  
Was the old question,  
With the ladies on the trip.  
Until Will Price came running for them,  
That the ladies were all in,  
But not the lights that they could see,  
Was far away in Provo town.  
And then they all were with anger  
Went wrong!

With the ship that never came.  
Before the land did start away.  
They said: "What suckers we  
To stay at home and not to go  
That saw ship for to see,  
But now the tale is only told  
By those that stayed at home,  
And any what suckers they must be,  
That went the ship to see,  
Contributed by ONE WHO STAYED AT HOME.  
—Tintie Miner.

**Observations—Chap. VIII.**  
Now it came to pass in the year of our Lord 1891 on the first day of the month called May, a ship was launched on Utah Lake by the people of the tribe of Provo, and they made merry.

And certain of the residents in the camp of Eureka communed on with another saying: Lo, now, let us get horses and carriages and maidens, and players on instruments of brass, and be merry also with them. And they did even so.

But when they came to the lake, lo, the ship was not there, as the captain had promised. And they made a great fire and the chief musician caused his people to play loud and they strained their vision but the ship came not.

And it was now mid night and the people all were sad and weeping, and another and were wrath for verily they were angry disappointed.

And it came to pass at the tenth hour of the night that they arose as men and went to Goddage, by the lake and the maidens took them in and fed them and sent them on their way home rejoicing. Howbeit some walked, for their horses were weary from climbing the mountain roads, others came in without their carriages, which were wrecked and lost in the cañons along the route, and others yet again arrived even as they had departed.

And it came to pass that the residents of the camp who went not recalled them and scoffed, and they placed their fingers along the side of the nose and winked knowingly, and said: "Ah, ha, behold the suckers!" until the latter felt impelled to wipe them off the face of the earth.

And they retired each to his own home to sleep, for verily they were exhausted in body and sick at heart.

Thus ended the chapter.—Chief.

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